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WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897-EIGHT PAGES

ONE CENT

General Lee's Official Request to Be Sustained

SANGUILLY PARDONED

Belated Announcement Follows a Great Senatorial Debate.

SHERMAN FORCED TO SPEAK

He Declared Himself in Favor of Protecting American Citizens Washingtonians Want Warships Sent to Havana - Lee's First Resignation-Congressman Sulzer Introduces a Bill Declaring War Between the Kingdom of Spain and Her Colonies and the United

New York, Feb. 26,-The Herald this morning prints the following as the text of the dispatch sent by Consul General Lee to Secretary Olney, on Monday last:

Olney, Washington;

Have demanded release of Scott. American citizen, who has been kept in prison and as incommunicado without due process of law eleven days. Trust you appreciate gravity of situation and are prepared to sustain me. Must have warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here, should it become pecessary? I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz umrder. (Signed)

LEE, Havana.

With an apparent distegard of whether the appropriation tills, still unacted on by the Senate, are to be passed at the present sees on or are to be relegated to the Home in extra sension, the Senate vesterday by a vote of 40 to 27, took up the Joint revolution which had been re ported on Wednesday from the Committee on Foreign Relations demanding the in mediate and anconcurional release of Juli-Banguilly from a Cuban fortress. When the morning hour did expire a notion to proeeed with the Sauguilly joint resolution was made by Mr. Alieb, and although it was resisted by the chains of the conmittee on appropriations, Mr. Alltson, and committee on foreign relations, Mr. Shorman, if prevoiled. The debate from the Brist

was of a rather exciting character. resolution. The story, he said, was a long one, and was full of atrocious barbarities One of these was the scattering of an Amer ican lady in a public manner and under circumstances of extreme crucity. Anothe Infamous act was the gathering up of little girls in the island of Cuba by the fallitary authorities and seiling them into the worst species of slavery selling them for lives

It had been reported, Mr. Allen said, that infants had been taken by the heels and hacked to pieces by Spanish soldiers in the presence of the fathers and mothers. who were then massacred. In conclusion, be denounced Spain as "a decaying monarchy; a blot on the map of the world, and a disgrace to civilization

Mr. Morgan spoke on the joint resolu-tion reported by him yesterday from the Committee on Foreign Relations in whom he described as a regularly naturalized citizen of the United States who had taken out his naturalization papers and brought them to Cuba in 1878 where they were registered in the American consulate and in the captain generalcy; and where he had resided ever since. Sangailly had taken part in the last Cuban revolution, where he had been grievously wounded, but had always denied any Morgan made a statement of the facts and circumstances connected with San-guilly's arrest, imprisonment and trial

Mr. Morgan declared that in the tria of Sangulty in Cuta, in November, 1896 there was no evidence implicating him and that much of the evidence was not sworn to. It would be asked, wint right had the United States to interfere? Would at be on the general ground that there put on that ground alone, he held that there would be ample reason in that for the Joint resolution reported yesterday. But he put the right and duty of interference on higher ground, and that was that all the rights of this American citizen, under the treaty, had been atterly ignored and

At the close of Mr. Morgan's remarks Mr. Allen consented to have his own resolution referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with the assurance from Mr. Morgan that it would be promptly considered and acted upon .

The joint resolution as to Sanguilly obtained precedence, and the consideration

Mr. Daniel, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, went over the history of the case, notwithstanding what he termed "the admirable and clear statement" made by the Senator from Alabama. Sanguilly, he said, was wounded, sick and in prison. He had been treated rigorously, rshly, cruelly and brutally-in a manne that was a disgrace to this century and to civilization.

Not only that, said Mr. Daniel, but the American consul had been treated arro-gantly by the Spanish authorities-not only in his own person, but in his country.

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States and to the American fing.
"If that consul," Mr. Doniel declared, "had demanded his passports, and if the Spanish government had failed to applo-States who would not have rejoiced at it." haggle over the question. Mr. Hale asked Mr. Daniel whether the

in a few days?"

Before Mr. Daniel had time to answer the

no communication from the Secretary of
State to the Committee on Foreign Relations stating that he is expecting that
Sanguilly will be released, through the
to the contrary. ordinary efforts of diplomacy, within a

negation

"I ask the Senator," Mr. Hale perseered, "and I ask the Senator from Onio -Mr. Sherman-whether he has not a letter

'I must decline," said Mr. Daniel, "furnishing information which can be easily got at the State Department."

"But the Senator will recollect," said Mr. Hole, in remonstrative tones, "that the organ of this body." "I am not bound to yield my time on the

floor on that account," Mr. Daniel re-plied. "I am the organ of the State which I am representing, and when I get through I will yield to any organ that may desire to Spain or any one else." When a raugh followed this pointed

allusion, Mr. Deniel promptly disclaimed meaning anything offensive. "I could say something offensive," Mr. Hale remarked, "if I wanted to, but I

will not do so. I could not," Mr. Damel politely replied, "even if I desired to."

"I hope," said Mr. Hale, "that, before the discussion ends, and it will not end | Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turpic, in one or two hours or in one or two days, | Voorhees, Walthall, and Wilson-40. he Committee on Foreign Relations will put the Senate in possession of what the State Department is doing in the way of the case of Sangailly, if that be the object if the joint resolution."

Mr. Daniel - The State Department (a) seen dealing with this matter, diplomati cally, two years; and two years is long enough for this government to get a United states citizen out of prison."

Mr. Gray, a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, remarked that he had just seen a press dispatch stating that Sanguilly's counsel had withdrawn his appeal in order to facilitate his release I am unwilling," Mr. Daniel declared that an American citizen, illegally de tained, shall be subjected to any conditions. It is a humiliation to his country to submit to any conditions, when the power of another government is exercised unlaw-If I represented this country in any would telegraph Sanguilly not to with kniw his appeal, but to stand on his rights as an American citizen; and that there were enough people in this country who respect their rights to see that he was no er detained in a Spanish fortress."

Here Mr. Hale read a telegraphic dispatch of this date from Havana, stating that ounsel for Sanguilly had filed in court papers withdrawing his appeal. "So," Mr. Hale commented, "the appeal is with drawn and Sanguilly stands ready to be

At this point Mr. Frye, also a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, broke into the discussion, with the impetuous eclaration that if Sanguilly's counsel an done that he had done an exceedingly wicked and unjust act toward his client "How does the Senator know that?" Mr

"I know it from this," Mr. Frye an swered, "that Sanguilly has been convicted of a crime, the punishment of which is imprisonment in chains for life. He has entered an appeal to Madrid. If that appeal is withdrawn it is a confession of the crime, and judgment follows, and he can that sacred circle." only escape by a pandon. He loses for binnelf and for his family all claims for damages against Spain. That is what Spain is contending for. We contend that the man has been unjustiv convicted; that he has been treated against international law; and that Spain must deliver him up to us.

"And if I had my way," Mr. Frye ex claimed dramatically, "a ship of war would start forthwith for Havana." Applause broke out in the galleries and kept up for some time in spite of the effort of the Vice President to sup-

Mr. Hale: "My colleague has told the whole story. It is not a desire to have this man released which is at the bottom of this matter. What they want is war. That is what the Senator wants. I tell the Senator, and the rest of the Senators. that this country will not be driven to war in the next seven days-not if I

Mr. Hoar questioned the citizenship of Sanguilly and referred to conflicting state ments on the subject in the committee's

Mr. Daniel replied that he did not feel called upon to go behind the action of the State Department in recognizing the

Mr. Vilus referred to the fact that San guilly had served in the Cuban insurrection from 1868 to 1878, and that his naturalizaion paper bore date of 1878, so that he could not possibly have complied with the law requiring five years' residence.

The discussion was still going on wher the morning hour expired, but unani uous consent was given that Mr. Daniel should conclude his speech.

Mr. Hoar brought up once more the

question of Sanguilly's citizenship; and once more Mr. Daniel said that he would ot go behind the record in the matter "It appears in this committee report," Mr. Hoar persisted, "in half a doze places that this naturalization paper was

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He had been told by a Spanish officer, high in anthonity, to whom be had made a York, in August, 1878, and that Sanguilly most polite and courteons appeal, that his was engaged in the Cuban insurrection upondact in presenting an intervention in to 1878. So that it is absolutely clear favor of Sanguilly, by order of the State that his naturalization paper is fraudu-bepartment, was a disgrace to the United-lent. Sanguilly is no more an American citizen than the Senator from Virginia is

a subject of Turkey."

Mr. Lodge replied to his colleague, and Spanish government had failed to arelo said that it was not for the Committee on gize for that insult to our representative Foreign Relations or for the Senate to go and to our flag, and an Amer- behind the record of the superior court ican man-of-war had been sent to of the city of New York until that record Havana to demand it, I do not be leve there is a single citizen of the United alized citizen. He was not going to

The Committee on Foreign Relations, purjoit of the joint resolution was the left as quarrel with Spain; but it thought its "That is the purport of it," Mr. Daniel | duty to ask the action of the Senate upon After a contemptuo the resolution. "Has not this whole matter been the Insion to the four great powers in their subject of direct diplomatic negotiation treatment of Crete, Mr. Lodge found a par-between the State Department and the Spanish government for the purpose of United States. He desired, he said, to securing the release of Sanguilly? If so, defend the Committee on Foreign Relations will the Senator state what has been the from the charge made that they were result: Is it not a fact that at the present a parcel of jingoes who were trying to moment the State Department has continued the country into war. He had no ducted the negotiations to the point that it | desire to plungs the country into war is expecting the release of Sanguilly with- But he desired that American citizens should be protected, whether naturalized or native born.

mestion. Mr. Lodge crossed the area, and Mr. Hoar quoted the revised statutes whispered suggestion to him; and | which declare that no alien shall be adthen Mr. Daniel replied that he had no such | mitted to become a citizen who has not for the continuous term of five years "Has there been." Mr. Hale persisted, next preceding resided within the United

Mr. Teller declared that nobody, gat eve the State Department, had a tight to go "Not within my knowledge," Mr. Daniel telandthe record. He spoke of the conduct replied, and Mr. Lodge also added his of the State Department as positionine us. and said that he expected rothing better from the next administration. But he prayed and coped that the Republican party when it not into power might have a little on that subject from the Secretary of of its old tire and spirit. He agreed with the Senator from Maine (Mr. Fries, who said that he would send a ship to Havana. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "I would send every ship we have not. I would not

count dollars by the side of American man-) ood and liberty and rights. I would make Committee on Foreign Relations is the every power in the world respect American citizenship, if it it ould take all the money and all the ships and all the men that we

When Mr. Teller finished his remarks Mr. Allen alluded to the fact that the discussion and been going on for the last hour be heard, whether it be the organ of the captain general of Cobo or the Queen of moved that that hall be laid aside, and that the Satignally resolution be again taken (p). The motion was agreed to, years 40, na) s 27, as follows:

Yeas-Mersis Allen, Bacon, Perry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Brown, Butler, Call, Cameron, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Daniel, Davis, Dutiois, Gottinger, Hansbroomb, Hill, Jones of Nevada, Kenney, Lindsay, Lodge, Montle, Martin, Mills, Morgan, Murphy Pasco, Peffer, Pritchard, Roach, Squ Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turple, Vest.

Nays-Messrs Aldrich, Allison, Baker. Bate, Burrows, Caffery, Chilton, Cullon, Gitson, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hour, Jones of Arknayas, McMillan, Mitch ell of Wisconsin, Pulmer, Perkins, Petti grew, Platt, Proctor, Pugh, Quay, Sew ell, Sharman, and Welmore-27

So the Sanguilly joint resolution was akea up formally.

Mr. White said the action of the Senate esterday demonstrated that it was no its purpose to engage in the business of considering the appropriation tills, but would consider a joint resolution which could not possibly pass, or which, if passed, could not be effective, as it would

not receive executive approval.

Mr. Hale said that Senators might as well and that if this question were kept before the Senate it would be fully debated and would substantially confiscate relation bills unpassed.

Mr. Hill said that the premier of the administration (Mr. Sherman) had reported the resolution yesterday, or bad agreed to its being reported, and had expressed the hope that the Schate would take it up today and pass it. "I hear it whispered in the rear," Mr. Hill playfully remarked, "'and then voted against its am not going to make that statement. If the Senate pass this joint resolution it may have some moral effect on the next

"I differ with the Senator from New York," said Mr. White, "and I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Poreign Relations will not be forced to carry into his policy as Secretary of State the views which he has announced in the resolution.

Mr. Hill: "Why should be not be consistent?"

"It is within his power," 'said Mr. White pleasantly, "to use his own judgment whether he is to be or not to be con-sistent. (Laughter.) And I shall not

These playful allustons impelled Mr. Sher

man to defend himself. He said: "The Senator from California seems desire to drag me into the debate, although I do not care to enter upon it. I am in avor of the pending joint resolution, and I think it ought to command the unanimous approval of the Senate. I believe that grossinjustice-almost barbarous injustice has been done to a naturalized citizen of the United States who has a right to protection from the President I am not in favor of pressing this resolution at this moment. But, as it stands in the way of ap propriation bills, I have so voted, and will so vote again. I trust that after the de bate has gone on a while the Senate will see clearly the necessity of taking up the appropriation bills and passing them. I do not think there is any inconsistency in that. I hope that Senators who are opposed to the resolution will not stand in the way of a vote. It is great injustice to say that we who are in favor of the resolution are opposed to the passage of the appropriation bills. I intend to stand by the Committee on Appropriations from this day to the end of the session; but that shall not preent me from doing what I think is right in behalf of the policy of the United States to protect its citizens against unlawful and nsolent treatment. I trust the time will never come when an American citizen can be wronged or persecuted by any power, great or small. That is the way I feel now. am in favor of protecting this American citizen, though he is a naturalized citizen. I am opposed to wrong and violence and tyranny wherever it is exercised; and when it is exercised against an American citizen I will stand up for him, even if I am alone." Mr. White: "Of course, we are all op-posed to wrong, and, of course, we are all

n favor of protecting American citizens. Mantels, Any Size, \$1.00 Apiece. Laubey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

A stream of people were seen all day yesterday passing in and out of 1420 F street, where seats for the Lafayette Squar Grand Stand are now on sale.

This question can be dealt with by the enator from Ohio ten days from now a less time than it can be dealt with the prisoners."

The remainder of Mr. White's speech was an elaborate argument on the question of the recognition of a new government. Without completing his speech Mr. White yielded to Mr. Allison, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who proposed that, by unanimous consent, a recess should be taken from \$40 8 p. m., and that the Indian appropriation biti shall then

taken up. Mr. Hill objected to the latter clause of e proposition, remarking that it would be better to finish up the Cuban matter. Mr. Allison felt it necessary to yield, and rather regretfully withdrew the sugrestion as to the apprepriation bill.

There being then no objection, the re-

ss was agreed to.

WASHINGTON FOR WARSHIPS. Many of Our People Favor Sending Vessels to Havana.

If the President and Senate were to

ask the opinion of the citizens of Washington, or at least enough of them to make small army, they would be told that they ought to scall a few warships at once to Cuban waters. Their opinion is, of ourse, based very largely on the develop-ments in the Sanguhly case particularly. but on the general revulsion against war The views of some prominent citizen were caught on the fly yester lay afterboon as to what this government should do in the present status, and the first man met happened to be a relative of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. He told a decidedly inter esting story, and our that has never before men in print. He said that Gen. Letad been quoted and misquoted variously is to what he really told President Cley land and Mr. Olney when he came here before Christmas. Misinformed people said that Gen. Lee, being an appointed of Cleve-

would most desire to know." That was On the contrary, Gen. Lee told the Presi dent and Mr. Olney the true state of affair just as only a man like Gen. Lee could have learned them and seen their absolute effects, and advised timediate interference. The President did not, of course, challengs the truth of anything Gen. Lee said, but there was an agreement which the President insisted on, that Gen. Lee should go back and that Spain would be given very little more time to settle the war Gen Lee withdrew his resignation, which had been tendered right here in the White and Mr. Olney. So far, the story of this

land and knowing his views as to neutrality.

gentleman and relative. The truth of his statement appears to anke clear that the resignation was a fact, because nothing of importance has control since Gen. Lee's first resignation which would have made it imperative at this time, except the bad faith of the President and Mr. Olney.

What do you think," this relative of Gen. Lee was asked, "the government ought to do at this juncture!

"I think that if Mr. Cleveland, in the short time he now has to spare with new administration coming in does not take summary action, the Senate of the United States would be justified in asking that foreign nation which has always protected its own citizens to pro text ours.

You mean England?" "Yes, England 1 would not care for the humiliation nor would the public of this country if they become convinced that the government has neither the American ism not the shame to make a direct appeal for the protection of its citizens. It it is not thought proper to appeal to England, any foreign nation will do, because ill foreign nations know now to act in

Mr. L. D. Wine, "I do not think I can now express an opinion. It am disposed to wait until the information asked from the State Department has been furnished to the public; but on the general principle protection to American citizens I am is line with all patriotic people of this cour

Col. L. P. Wright, "So far as I can see. Sanguilly is entitled to our instant protection. We all know that would hap pen if he were a British subject, and the example of England is one that could be well emulated at this time."

Mr. Percy Smith: "In answer to the gen eral question. I would say that the proper way to settle it is to send some ships to Cuba andt hang Gen. Weyler. I have no sympathy with the warfare in Cuba, and it ought to have been ended long ago by

this government." Mr. C. J. Bell: "I believe we have been too lax in the past in the protection of our own people in foreign countries; but at the same time I have no sympath; with a man who would take out naturalization papers here and then return to his own country under the cloak of being an Ameri un citizen and break the laws of tha country. If the present case is one of meri which we can legitimately interfere, ther this government ought to interfere at once

To what extent? To any extent."

Mr. Joseph J. McNally: "We ought to send warship to Cuba at once to back up Gen

Hon Simon Wolf: "I have always stood for the protection of our citizens in for eign countries, for that involves the honor of the nation. If this case is one in which the government ought to interfere, then the government councillate foo promptly."

Rev. G. V. Leach, Grace M. E. Church: "I am heartily in favor of this country's maintaining a friendly front toward the insurgent Cubans, and believe it is the duty of the United States to do as much as it can in their aid without antagonizing any foreign power and precipitating us in war. I do not approve of the energy displayed by our cruisers in Warding off aid other hand do I approve of the baste with which some of our legislators seek to compel this country to adopt aggressive only after careful and deliberate consider ation."

Mr. H. S. Prince: "I would send the whole North Atlantic squadron in the morning to Bavana." Mr. A. J. Huntoon: "I would recognize

the independence of Cuba at once and make

the investigations afterwards." Col. J. M. Husted, G. A. R.: "If there is to be any fighting, and it looks so, I'm in for it, as soon as possible."

Col. J. H. Strickland: "All Gen. Lee wants is a warship behind him to have

the prisoners released and maintain the

honor of the country."

Col. Urell, Second Regiment, National Guard: "Release the prisoners, by all means, no matter what the developments may be, if they are American citizens."

Mr. C. J. Conway: "If I were the President of the Senate I would take an active

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bandin the morning. I would send the ships

Gen. Cecil Clay, of the Department of Justice: "I don't see what we have meddling in the affairs of a ration with which we are at peace."

There were very few sentiments ex-pressed like those of Gen. Clay. There were seen three Navy Department clerks, and while they, for obvious reasons, would not permit the use of their names, they said that in the Navy Department opinion was running riot that some of the vessels enght to be sent down to back up Gen. Lec. This, they said, was the opinion of the rank and file of the clerks. Higher officers appeared to be taking the ground that the government should move slowly and wait on Mr. Olney and the Presi dent. There is no doubt, however, that ninety-nine men out of every hundred met on the streets of the city are anxious to see the government take a strong mmediate and active hand in the premises.

SULZER'S VOICE FOR WAR.

He Introduces a Bill Looking to Immediate Active Operations.

Mr. Sulzer offered in the House vesterday a bill "declaring war between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America, and their Territories. The measure reads as follows:

"That war be declared to exist between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President is authorized to use the whole land and naval forces of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such forms as he may think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vestels, goods, and effects of the government of the said kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof."

The measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PARDON FOR SANGUILLY. Action of the Spanish Cabinet Will

Be Officially Published Today. Senor BeLome, the Spanish minister, resding here, stated last night that he ha received an official cablegram from Madridpain, that the crown regent has signe

the pardon of Julio Sanguilly. The further statement is made that this ction was taken by the Spanish cabinet iast week, and will be published officially

in the Madrid newspapers today. The telegram conveying this information to Senor DeLome is signed by Tetuan, th Spanish minister of foreign affairs.

DENIAL FROM HAVANA

Consul General Lee Has Not Received His Passports.

Havana, Feb. 25. -Dispatches received here from New York say a rumor is prevalent there that United States Consul-General Lee has received his passports.

This is not true. Gen Lee has neither received his passports nor has he resigned his post. The fact is, that a day or two ago he intimated his disposition to re sign if the United States government failed to sustain the attitude he had assumed in the cases of Br. Ruiz and Mr.

Scott He has gone no further than this.

GEN. LEE APPRECIATED. Cuban League Cables Congratulations to the Consul General,

New York, Feb. 25.-The following is a copy of a cablegram sent to Gen. Fitzhugh

Lee today: "New York, Feb. 25, 1897, -Gen. Fitzhogh Lee, Havana. - The Cuban League of the United States, representing the unanimous sentiment of the American people, cordially congratulate you for your patrictic stand. It redeems our country to some degree from a load of infamy imposed

by some of its leading officials. (Signed) "ETHAN ALLEN. President Cuban League of the United

AMERICAN SCHOONER FIRED AT. The S. G. Haskell Chased by a Span

ish Gunboat. Delaware Breakwater, Feb. 25 .- Presun ably taken for a filibuster by what her captain thinks was a Spanish gunboat, the schooner S. G. Haskell, which arrived here today from Cienfuegos, was thrice fired on off the Cuban coast on the night of February 7. The Haskell left Cienfuegos on that night, and as she was beating her way out to sea off the mouth of the San Juan River, those aboard observed two flashes and the reports of guns from somewhere in toward shore.

The Haskell's people paid no particular attention to the guns, as they did not suppose that they were directed toward them, but the third report and the whistle of a solid shot passing close by, plumping into the sea beyond the schooner, speedily undeceived them. With his night glass the captain made out a steamer following close after them and showing no lights. He was able to see that the steamer had a low black hull, and her upper works were painted some light color. After the third shot and approaching quite closely, but without halling, the steamer put about and steamed shoreward again without further molesting the Haskell.

CUBAN EDITORIAL COMMENT.

La Lucha Charges That Gen. Lee Forestalled McKinley's Action. Hayana, Feb. 25 .- La Lucha, commenting on the report from New York announcing Consul General Lee's alleged resignation,

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When President McKinley sees it the naugural Parade will be at its best. You can see it and the President also by buying seats on the Lafayette Square Grand Stand. Seats now on sale at 1420 F st. be; & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

pretends to explain the cause of his reported etirement from office. It rays that Gen Lee's position would be untenable with th advent of the McKinley administration, and he wished to auticipate a possible intincation he might receive from Mr. McKinley that his resignation would be accepted.

The same paper contains an editorial dis-cussing the action of the correspondent of El Liberal, of Madrid, in going to see the rebel commander-in-chief, Maximo Gemez in his camp. The Lucia peaises it as a journalistic feat, but strongly criticises to step, as it says it places the government is a grave position in view of the fact that Sylvester Scovel, an American correspondent, is now imprisoned for "com-

mitting the same crime Consul General Lee has obtained the onsent of Marquis de Abumada, who is now acting in the place of Capt.-Gen Weyler, to return to her former home in the United States of Mrs. Rodriguez, who was recently arrested in Paerto Principe, because her ausband was a rebel The Venezuelan general, Fernando Al-varez, and three other men who were arrested in a boat from a filliposterio expedition a year ago, have been tried by court-mortial at Santiago de Cuba, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

MR. BRYAN IN NEW HAVEN.

Tendered an Ovation by a Large Crowd. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 25. -W. J. Bryan elivered a lecture on bimetallism before a audience of about a thousand persons

it the Hyperion Theater here this even Mr. Bryan was introduced by Alexander from, chairman of the Democratic State entral committee, and was greeted with three cheers and a tiger as he stepped to the front. He began by stating that as government should enable one person to fujure antolier, and stated that he wished o apply this principle of equality before the law to the taxation and to bimetallish He continued: "If a tax law simply takes from one citizen to give to another th persons who framed it simply lack the courage of the highway robber, and the government.

"I am willing that this money question shall be settled by this principle of equality before the law. I do not say that be dollar, but I believe that it will give faire istice between man and man thun an estem of finance ever devised."

Mr. Brynn late tonight spoke briefly before the Retail Merchants' Association at their annual banquet.

Mr. Bryan feared v.olence from Yale andeaus, and was escorted from the hotel otherheater by a body municial live police

Burney the progress of the becare an atcliment was served on the box receipts by Frank J. Brown, a local inwaer, represent ng J. W. Smeters, of New York, advance sgent for J. W. Crawford, of the same city. The sun was inought to cover a culin of \$360 against the lecture agency, with which Mr. Bryan is connected. Mr. Bryan claus hat to light's address was not connected nent is void. If will probably be released to

The Bermuda Bound for Florida,

Hallfax, N. S., Feb. 25.—A special cettle nom Dermuda says the steamer Bermidda. of fillbuster note, sailed this afternoon having cleared for Fernandha, Fig. She was closely watched during her stay at formuda, and the British officers had been iven orders to fire on the vessel from be forts if she attempted to leave without

clearing the costom-house." "Founders of America" Direct. New York, Feb. 25.—The orders of the ounders and Patriots of America, which is composed of the Bueal descendants of the settlers in the original colonies from the settlement of Jamestown, held a dinner

at the Hotel Manhaltan tonight.

rederick D. Grant, president of the society, presided. Foreign Admirals Threaten Force Canes, Feb. 25. - The admirals of the fereign fiects have assed a proclamation de claring that the plain and Suda Valley between Akrotin and Canca have been placed under the protection of the foreign warships. The proclamation adds tout any

net of hostility in sight of the warships will be repressed by force.

Pretoria, Transvani, Feb. 25.—The Velks-rand today passed in its entirety the bill placing the high court under the Volks-rand. This action was believed to be necessary in view of the persistent at-

republic.

A Jewelry Thief Arrested. Altoons, Pa., Feb. 25.-E. J. Dennevan was arrested in this city today, clacged with robbing the residence of I. Blaw of diamonds and jewelry valued at severa thousand dollars. Denneyan confessed The accused was sent to jail for trial.

Will Honor Cleveland New York, Feb. 25,-President Cleve land's eight years of service as Chief Ex excutive will be commemorated at a ban-

quet to be given in this city, probabl

last week in April, by the Reform Club. Another Scovel Resolution Foston, Feb. 25.-In the Senate this afternoon the resolutions calling on the Secretary of State at Washington to investigate the imprisonment of Journalist

scovel in Cuba were adopted. Won Two Successful Falls. Lawrence, Mass., Feb. 25.-Before large audience tonight, Robert Reaks, of Lawrence, won two successive falls in a wrestling match with Harvey Parker, of

Rochester, N. Y. Telegraphic Brevities Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, accomp

Mrs. Tanner, has left Springfield, Ill., for Washington. President Montserrat, of the Hocking Valley Railroad, has been appointed re-

ceiver of the property.

By an incendiary fire the property at 1302 Main street, Wheeling, W. Va., and adjoining buildings, were damaged to the extent of \$10,000. William S. Wooster, unmarried, cashier

of the National Exchange Bank, of Hart-ford, Conn., committed suicide by hang-

ing. He was forty-nine years old, and had been feeble for a considerable time. \$4.50 Per Ton. is all right for Pea coal, but Chestnut No. 2, at \$5 per ton, which I handle exclusively, is worth more than the difference in price. J. Maury Dove, 21st and I, 1626

M. 1206 H nw., and 13th and D sw. fe23-5t Joist-straight, bright, kiln dried. Lib-

Grand Marshal Porter Assigns the Various Organizations.

ESCORT TO THE PRESIDENT

The District National Goard Will Compose Part of It-Col. Clay Named as Marshal of the Second Brigade-Where the Commands Will Assemble.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND MARSHAL. 1419 F Street Northwest.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1897.

General Orders, No. 5. The following are the orders for the or-

anization, movement and dismissal of the unugural parade: I. The escort to the President from the Executive Mandon to the Capitol will be the First Division of the Military Grand

The except to the President from the epitol, to the Executive Mansion at the dictusion of the inaugural ceremonies osed of one Military and one will be com wie Grand Division, subdivided into di-

isions and brigades THE ESCORT TO THE CAPITOL

II. The division constituting this execut rill be composed of a brigade of U.S. orces and the brigade of the District of Columbia National Guncia and will move in the following order.

Governors' Island Band. Grand Marshal. GEN. HORACE PORTER. . FIRST DIVISION.

General WESLEY MERRITT, U. S. A., Marshal Staff and Aids. First Brigade. Pattalion of U. S. Engineera. Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

U. S. Artillers (fact) Regiment U. S. Marines Pattulion E. S. Senmen U. S. Light Artiflery. E. S. Cavalry. Troop A. of Chvefand, Ohlo.

al except to the President elect.

THE PRESIDENT AND PRESIDENT-ELECT. Detachment of Veterans of the 23d Ohio Volunteers.

The Vice-President-elect and the Senate Committee of Assungements Members of the Calmen The Major General Commanding the Army, The Senior Admoral of the Navy

Second Brigade. Colonel Cecil Clay, Marshal, Distract of Columbia National Sound III. The Staff and Aid- of the Grand Marshal will assemble at 10 a. m. on New York avenue, and will be formed in duting of pratocons of tweive files ears

taff and special aids leading head of clama on 15th street. The First Brigade, First Division, con-siting of United States Forces, will asemble in close column right in front the ing east, at 10 a. m., in the following order: Battalion of U. S. Engineers, 17th ent U. S. Infantry, Regim Foot Artillery, Regiment U. S. Marines, Pattalion U. S. Seament in Per

avenue, northwest. The brad of the column re-ting on 15th street The Battalion of Light Artiflery in s on 17th street, head

Cavalry to column of fours in renz of the The Second Brigade will assemble in e column at 10 o'clock Pennsylvania avenue, west of 19th street; y Light Artillery and Cavalry in column

of platoens.

Any organization of the First Division not in position and ready to move at 10 20 a. m. will, without further orders, move o a position in rear of the Third Brigade second Division of the Military Grand Division on East Camitoi street, and report o the Marshal of that Division for a cent. Organizations of this Division marching to their places of rendervous will be permitted to use Pennsylvania avenue;

no other organizations in the paraste will use Pennsylvania avenue in marching to The President having been received in remi of the Executive Manuson, the cold

will move in the order and formation already given. The First Division, Mistary Grand Division, on arriving at 1st street west, will execute column left and murch to B street north; thence on B street north to 1st street east; thence south on 1st street east to B street south; thence west on B street outh to New Jersey avenue, thence north on direway leading along east foot of th Capital to a point opposite the south end of the Capital, where the Division Commander will halt the leading company of the First Brigade, and report to General G. M. Dodge.

THE ESCORT FROM THE CAPTIOL Military Grand Division, V. At the conclusion of the Inaugural Address the First Division will march along the cust front of the Capital to B street north; thence west on B street morth to 1st street west; thence on 1st street west to Pennsylvania avenue; thence to Washing ton Circle; thence east through K street to

Each of the divisions, in the order of its numerical designation, will take up the merch as its head is chared by the cear
of the division which precedes it.

VI. Gen. N. W. Day is hereby assigned
to command of the Rear Guard. It will be his duty, assisted by the aids under his command, to keep the rear portion of the

point of dismissal

solumn closed and have general supervi sion of all movements in the tear not otherwise provided for in these orders. VII. Aids specially detailed from the Staff of the Grand Marshal will be posted along the line of march, whose duty it will be to see that the column is kept closed and moving, and to communicate with the Hendquarters of the Grand Mar-

shal as to the progress of the parade at

VIII. The Second Division of the Mili-

their respective posts.

tary Grand Division will consist of the National Guard organizations of the several States led by their respective Gov-ernors and Staffs. The whole will be formed from front to rear in the order in which the States adopted the Constitution and were admitted to the Union. This Division will assemble by brigades

Mark Hanna gets a good thing in the 250 ceats he purchased on the Lafayette Square Grand Stand. You can be "in it." Seats now on sale at 1420 F street.